

REPORT 20 U BOATS NEAR THE COAST

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

FINAL
EDITION

To-Day's Weather—CLEARING.

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WAR AGAINST GERMANY PROCLAIMED BY WILSON

ALL GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED; 1,300 MEMBERS OF CREWS RUSHED TO ELLIS ISLAND

Taking Over of Vessels and
Transfer of Men Quickly
Follow War Vote.

NO RESISTANCE SHOWN.

Women Weep as They Leave
the Liners—Ample Pro-
vision Is Made.

Approximately 1,300 men, comprising the crews of the German ships in this harbor, were transferred to-day to Ellis Island. This was the first move of the Government, following the declaration by Congress that a state of war exists between this country and Germany.

The men taken from the ships include all the officers except the Captains, who were permitted to remain at the piers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines in Hoboken, until the final formalities which will place the United States in possession of the vessels has taken place.

The number of ships seized by Collector Malone and his men is twenty-seven, their tonnage 276,099 and their approximate value, \$51,500,000. Following is the list:

Ship	Gross Tonnage	Approximate Value
Vaterland	54,282	\$7,500,000
George Washington	25,570	5,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,000	4,000,000
President Lincoln	18,168	3,600,000
President Grant	18,072	3,600,000
Pennsylvania	13,333	2,600,000
Grosser Kurfurst	13,102	2,600,000
Barbarossa	10,854	2,000,000
Princess Irene	10,831	2,000,000
Friedrich der Grosse	10,771	2,000,000
Hamburg	10,531	2,000,000
Koenig Wilhelm II.	8,410	2,000,000
Bohemia	8,414	1,600,000
Armenia	8,404	1,600,000
Adamsturm	8,099	1,600,000
Pisa	4,967	1,000,000
Prinz Joachim	4,760	1,000,000
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,650	1,000,000
Altenau	4,630	1,000,000
Harburg	4,472	1,000,000
Magdeburg	4,494	800,000
Nassau	3,902	800,000
Portonia	2,778	600,000
Malta	2,553	600,000
Clara Menig	1,685	600,000
Indra (schooner)	1,746	600,000
Matador (bark)	1,468	300,000

MOST OF THE SHIPS CRIPPLED
AT TIME OF BREAK.

Virtually all of the German vessels in American ports were crippled at the time of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, but Government experts are of opinion they can be repaired in three or four months.

Among those aboard the vessels here were several women and a few children, who as they left the ships for Ellis Island.

Official word from the Department of War here today has announced that the status of the German vessels was that of prize ships in American ports was that of immigrants and that upon the circumstances in each case would be determined.

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SCORE OF U BOATS NEAR U. S. COAST; BASES IN MEXICO

More Than Score Now Reported to Be Waiting in the Gulf of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Persistent but hitherto unconfirmed reports of German submarines waiting in the Gulf of Mexico for the opening of hostilities of the United States were further supported to-day by advice to the Government from Europe.

The full nature of the Government's information is not disclosed but it was received from one of the neutrals contiguous to Germany which has served as a clearing house for German information since the severance of diplomatic relations.

It was reported at the source of origin of the Government's information that more than a score of German submarines were already in Mexican waters. Persons here who have been giving attention to the subject think the estimate of numbers is high, but feel no doubt that German submarines are somewhere on this side of the Atlantic, most probably in Mexican waters, and that some of them have been there since early in February.

There is no doubt here that if the U boats are in the Gulf they are being supplied from Mexican shore bases. Those who hold these views also are convinced that something approaching arrangements proposed by Foreign Minister Zimmermann in his celebrated communication intended for Gen. Carranza have been achieved and that the whole matter, including the supplying of submarines from Mexican shores, was arranged by Mexican Minister Zubaran in Berlin.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 6.—Reports that the Government has evidence of presence in Gulf of Mexico of German submarines caused many persons here to-day to apply for insurance against bombardment, riots and civil disturbances.

INDEPENDENCE BELL TOLLS WAR DECLARATION

Follows Procedure of 141 Years Ago, When Declaration of Independence Was Announced.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The big bell in the tower of Independence Hall, America's "Cradle of Liberty," began tolling the announcement of the President's declaration of war with Germany at 2 o'clock this afternoon and continued for half an hour.

BRITAIN SENDS MESSAGE.

LONDON, April 6.—Stating that he spoke at the instance of the Imperial War Cabinet, Premier Lloyd George this afternoon sent a stirring message to America recognizing her entrance into the war.

King George also sent a message to President Wilson.

(Continued on Second Page.)

'U. S. AND GERMANY AT WAR,' WIRED TO ALL NATIONS AS WILSON SIGNS RESOLUTION

Naval Officials Send Orders to All Commanders and Land Forces Get Orders Which Awaited Only the President's Signature of Declaration.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Wilson and Vice President Marshall to-day signed the resolution of Congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. The President signed it at 1:11 o'clock and the Vice President an hour earlier at the opening of the Senate. There was no ceremony.

The President signed the resolution with a pen handed to him by Mrs. Wilson and which she will preserve.

All the Naval Militia and naval reserves were called to the colors with the President's signing of the resolution. The following message was flashed by the Navy Department at once to all navy ships and stations:

"The President has signed an act of Congress which declares that a state of war exists with Germany."

All army Departmental Post Commanders in the United States and insular possessions were notified by telegraphic orders from the War Department.

While the ink was still wet on the war resolution messages to all the countries of the earth were sent notifying them of this Government's action. The State Department informed the Swiss Minister here representing German interests in the United States. The Minister will communicate the word formally to Berne by cable and thence to Berlin.

United States Representatives in every foreign nation and South American capitals will have the news within the next twenty-four hours.

By the signing of the resolution the war which Germany actually has been making on the United States for many months is recognized in official form, and the United States thus announces to the world its determination to take up what President Wilson characterized in his address to Congress as Germany's challenge to all the world, her war against humanity.

The vote in the House this morning came after a day and night of continuous session.

All war formalities for the time being over, President Wilson went into session with his Cabinet this afternoon at the usual hour—2:30.

Cabinet members took to the meeting details of the military, financial and economic mobilization of the resources of the country. Secretary Houston said local meetings would be held in all parts of the country to get the exact facts on food production. The Department of Agriculture, he said, will carry on a comprehensive campaign to increase production and cheapen methods of distribution.

Just as the Cabinet meeting began information came that President Wilson had sent a message to Congress this afternoon asking that body to declare that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany.

The vote was 373 for war and 50 against war. In the Senate the previous night it had been 82 to 6.

Every amendment, including one to

WORLD PEACE HOPE IN WILSON'S O. K. OF U. S. ARMY PLANS

President Approves Measures Taken to Raise Forces for War With Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In a statement approving the army plan presented to Congress by the War Department, President Wilson to-day said that "the hope of the world is that when the European war is over, arrangements will have been made composing many of the questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of nations."

The President's statement follows: "The principle embodied in the legislation presented by the War Department to the Military Committee of the Senate and House have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the War Department."

"It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the National Guard to war strength and by adding the additional forces which will now be needed, so that the national army will comprise three elements, the regular army, the National Guard, and the so-called additional forces, of which at first 500,000 are to be authorized immediately and later increments of the same size as they may be needed."

"In order that all these forces may comprise a single army, the term of enlistment in the three is equalized and will be for the period of the emergency."

"The necessary men will be secured for the regular army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the President, a resort to a selective draft is desirable. The additional forces, however, are to be raised by selective draft from men ranging in age from nineteen to twenty-five years. The quotas of the several States in all of these forces will be in proportion to their population."

"This legislation makes no attempt to solve the question of a permanent military policy for the country, chiefly for the reason that in these anxious and disordered times a clear view cannot be had either of our permanent military necessities or of the best mode of organizing a proper military peace establishment."

"The hope of the world is that when the European war is over arrangements will have been made composing many of the questions which have hitherto seemed to require the arming of the nations, and that in some ordered and just way the peace of the world may be maintained by such co-operations of force among the great nations as may be necessary to maintain peace and freedom throughout the world."

"When these arrangements for a permanent peace are made, we can determine our military needs and adapt our course of military preparation to the genius of a world organized for justice and democracy."

(Continued on Second Page.)

LAW ABIDING GERMANS HERE TO BE TREATED AS FRIENDLY, WILSON'S CALL TO NATION

President Makes Appeal for Loyalty and Gives Rules for the Guidance of Citizens and Alien Enemies During the War.

SPECIAL WARNING TO SPIES AND AGAINST USE OF ARMS

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Wilson, after signing the war resolution passed by Congress, immediately issued the following proclamation of war:

The proclamation follows: "Whereas, the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day, 'that a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared:'

"Whereas, it is provided by section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government and the President make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of a hostile nation or government being male of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies."

"The President is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable. The manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what case and upon what security their residence shall be permitted and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom, and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public."

"Whereas, by Sections 4,068, 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies."

PROCLAIMS WAR; APPEALS TO LOYALTY.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military of the United States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they in loyal devotion to their country dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace:

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes:

"I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be ob-